(LVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2913.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1803.

From the AMERICAN.

BY REQUEST.

Messrs. Perkin and Frailey,

TO purſue the *ignes fatui* of anonymous publications may poſſibly lead into the filth and mire, where thoſe noxious vapours emit a glow-worm light, only to miſlead and diſappear: ſtill where explanations have once commenced, the malevolence of the times might conſtrue unfavourably; ſilence on ſubſequent charges—however contemptible their ſource or exceptionable their form. This obſervation can alone juſtify a reply to a publication in your papers of the 24th inſtant, under the ſignature of Republicanus: which is a motley aſſemblage of wilful miſquotation from our conſtitution; concluſions from real paſſages made in contempt of the rules of reaſon, and malignant fabrications calculated to impeach the motives of the governor of the ſtate.

As much of this matter has already been anticipated and fully replied to, in the different publications of the Civil Officer; unneceſſary repetitions will be here avoided. In fact the conſtitutional argument of this writer, is little more than a copious diſſertation againſt the *excluſive right of the governor to nominate* to office. In reply to this unmeaning farrago it might be ſimply aſked, whether one word has ever been ſaid by the governor or the Civil Officer, reſpecting ſuch excluſive right of nomination? In the letter addreſſed by the council to the legiſlature, it was thought proper to raiſe this phantom in order to combat it: Republicanus improving the hint, has carried it through all the evolutions of modern polemical tactics: But the artifice of exciting a clamour, in order to withdraw the public attention from the real queſtion, has become too trite to be longer ſucceſsful. The conſtitution of Maryland, it muſt be repeated, expreſsly veſts the appointment of officers in the governor, to be made by and with the advice and conſent of the council. But it ſays not one word about *nomination*—it neither creates nor recognizes any ſuch power—it is a term not only unknown to *our* conſtitution and laws—but, it is believed, that no ſuch authority as a *diſtinct power*, will be found in the conſtitutions of any of thoſe ſtates, that firſt formed the confederation, nor in any of their laws during their colonial government. As Mr. Jay has juſtly obſerved in his addreſs on a ſimilar ſubject, to the legiſlature of New-York, —"A governor cannot appoint without nominating—the veſting him therefore with the right to appoint, muſt neceſſarily convey the ſubordinate or incidental power of nominating; without which, the right of appointing could not poſſibly be exerciſed." It appears from the ſame document, that under a ſimilar formulary of *appointing by and with the advice and conſent* of the council; the governor of that ſtate had ſolely nominated to office, without a doubt of its propriety, for about twenty years, and until a majority of the legiſlature became of a different political complexion from their chief magiſtrate, who is there elected by the people—then the right was queſtioned—The governor addreſſed the legiſlature on the ſubject; and the legiſlature called a convention—who now veſted, as they had an undoubted right to do, what is called a *concurrent right of nomination*, in each member of the council of appointment. But there was ſtill theſe evident diſtinctions (independent of party motives) between the two caſes and the conſtitutions of the two ſtates. The governor of New-York, is by his election, independent of the legiſlature; he has no permanent council—the council alluded to, is expreſsly a council for the appointment of officers only—compoſed of the governor and a certain number of ſenators, annually elected by the legiſlature. The governor has no other authori- over appointments but what he derives from that article which conſtitutes him preſident of the council—but which ſeems to be evidently calculated in all its other proviſions but one, to ſhare the power of appointment, *jointly*, and not *concurrently*, between the executive and legiſlative departments. By the conſtitution of Maryland, the power of the governor to appoint, and all his other powers, are derived from other parts of the conſtitution; and not from that article which conſtitutes him preſident of the council: with whoſe *concurrence* expreſsly he *is* to act, and not *jointly*: and his power would equally exiſt if he was not preſident of the council, or if there was no ſuch article at all.

The right of nomination, as has been ſhewn, and as will be ſtill further elucidated, is no diſtinct and independent power; it is from its nature only one of the incidental means of carrying into execution the power of appointment; and it has really nothing to do with the conſtruction of the conſtitution of Maryland, to which it is unknown. The merits of the queſtion between the governor and council here, will be found ſolely to reſt, on the true import and meaning of that advice and conſent to the appointments of the governor, which the council are authoriſed to give: the queſtion on the particular caſe which has occurred between them, naturally divides itſelf into two points—firſt, is that advice and conſent, imperative and obligatory, ſo that he muſt appoint whomever they adviſe, whether he approves or not? If ſo, he is a mere machine and inſtrument in their hands—and the *conſent* of the council to ſuch an appointment of the governor is not only abſurd, but a mockery. Second, does the right to adviſe and conſent to the appointment of the governor, veſt an authority in the council to appoint of themſelves, without the governor being preſent or having an agency in the appointment? If ſo the governor is manifeſtly uſeleſs and unneceſſary, even as an inſtrument; and both the words *advice and conſent* become abſolutely ludicrous. *To force the council thus advise themſelves*, and nominate to their own ſeats. And this was preciſely the caſe of the appointment by the council of the Suſquehanna commiſſioners. Such folly, inſolence and abſurdity, may render the interpoſition of a conſtitution neceſſary hereafter; but as nothing of the ſort happened during the provincial government, under the ſame words, ſo they could not have been foreſeen by the convention who formed the conſtitution of Maryland.

It is obſerved that doubts have occurred, after our independence, as to the true import and meaning of the terms *advice and conſent of council*—theſe did not originate in [illegible] twenty years ago, two young gentlemen of great talents and enterprize, then members of the council in Virginia, ſuggeſted their right to give advice to the governor, when he did not aſk it: but it was never underſtood by the Civil Officer, that they contended that he was obliged to take their advice, whether he approved of it or not. He then and always ſince has conſidered their conſtruction, to extend no farther, than to claim a right to offer any advice they thought proper, inſtead of being confined to confirming or negativing the governor's propoſitions; and to have their advice ſo given, entered on the journals, to juſtify themſelves, or criminate him to their conſtituents, whenever they differed in opinion.

In order to avoid ſuch doubts and their conſequences; in thoſe conſtitutions which have been lately formed in theſe ſtates, and where the chief executive magiſtrate is ſtill to act *by and with the conſent of others* in making appointments; expreſs words have been introduced authoriſing him to nominate as well as to appoint. If he alone nominates, ſtill thoſe with whom he muſt concur to effectuate an appointment, retain the ſame control over him, that he has over them; they may refuſe their aſſent until he makes a nomination that pleaſes them, and nothing prevents their explaining to him, who would pleaſe them: where then is this ſatrap power, this Perſian deſpotiſm contended for by the governor? He only aſks that equal independent authority, which he has ever been willing to concede to the council But permit the council to complete an appointment *without his aſſent as they have done* and the governor is inſtantly reduced to a cypher.—Were his oath and the conſtitution out of the queſtion, no man of independent mind could ſubmit to ſo degraded and humiliating a ſituation; but under thoſe ſacred obligations, voluntary acquieſcence is forbid by the imperative voice of duty.

To divert the public mind from a diſpaſſionate view of ſuch glaring abſurdity and flagrant violation of the conſtitution; this writer has heated his own imagination and attempts to excite the ſympathy of his readers, by a rhapſodical diſplay of the ſubverſion of ſociety, and converſion of government into the moſt hideous of curſes; *if the governor ſhould be permitted to exerciſe the ſole right of nominating, and the council to retain only the mere duty of putting a negative on his nomination.* How unfortunate that the United States and the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts could not have availed themſelves of the political ſagacity of Republicanus, when they ſo imprudently and expreſsly confined the right of nominating, to their chief magiſtrates and only permitted the ſenate and council (whoſe advice and conſent they ſtill rendered neceſſary in appointments) to exerciſe the mere duty of confirming or negativing their nominations! Although theſe governments ſtill continue bleſſings to the people, muſt we yet dread that the curſes predicted by Republicanus, are accumulating with intereſt in the chancery of Heaven? With theſe examples ſtaring him in the face, how could he hazard ſuch nonſenſe? But into what abſurdities will not the zeal of partizans betray them? When men ſacrifice principle on the altar of prejudice, they are not only blind themſelves, but they really appear to believe that no one elſe can ſee! The fact is, that in all repreſentative governments, where the public will is generally declared by a *concurrent* and not a *joint* act of different branches, of either the legiſlative or executive departments, great injury may reſult from the perverſe obſtinacy of any one branch of either. No free conſtitution can be formed—at leaſt none has been formed, which the public functionaries may not perhaps totally deſtroy; if they are treacherous: the only ſecurity yet ſuggeſted by the wiſdom of man; is, after taking wiſe precautions to elect ſafe and proper characters; to render them reſponſible to their conſtituents for their conduct Such precautions and reſponſibility have hitherto preſerved and we truſt in God will long preſerve the United States and the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, from all the horrors painted by Republicanus, although the right of nomination is confined by the expreſs words of their conſtitutions, to their chief magiſtrates: and they have heretofore protected the ſtate of New-York from injury and inconvenience, although the governor exerciſed that right, without the word nomination being uſed in their conſtitution at all.

From theſe conſtitutions we are authoriſed to conclude that a right of nomination expreſsly confined to the chief magiſtrate, is perfectly conſiſtent with the right of the ſenate and council to adviſe and conſent to his appointment; and that the word *nominate* has been introduced *ex abundanti cautela* to avoid ſuch diſputes as had recently ariſen, will be evident when we examine the conſtruction of that part of the conſtitution of the United States, which authoriſes the preſident, *by and with the advice and conſent of two thirds of the ſenate* to make treaties: under this proviſion, although no previous right of propoſal is expreſsly veſted in the preſident, yet he only ſubmits the treaties, after they are negotiated, to the ſenate for their approbation or rejection. How different is this from the conſtruction or effect of thoſe words, now contended for by the council and Republicanus! The words *advice and conſent* muſt certainly authoriſe two thirds of the ſenate to perfect a treaty without ever conſulting the preſident, if they authoriſe the council to appoint officers without conſulting the governor.

According to this ſagacious writer, if the governor has a veto on the appointment of the council, he would alſo have a veto in the appointment of a regiſter of wills made by the legiſlature: the language being in the one caſe he *ſhall* and in the other he *may* commiſſion; can this unpopular term *veto* uſed for ſuch execrable purpoſes in France be introduced here with ſimilar deſigns? Or is it only another *ſound*, intended to vary the charges already rung on the word nomination! In fact the whole poſition has aſſumed as granted the *only* point in queſtion: The governor has conſtantly denied that the council have any right to *appoint at all* except in one inſtance: having ſhewn that the general right is expreſsly veſted in him; he has only aſked, where is it even *impliedly* granted to the council! Inſtead of any part of the conſtitution directing *that the governor may or ſhall commiſſion any perſon approved by the council*; there is not a ſhadow of authority given to them, to appoint any officer except their clerk, who is never commiſſioned at all: the abſurdity of theſe being expreſsly authoriſed to appoint him, whom they were by the ſame inſtrument to appoint; every officer in the ſtate has been already remarked, but the ordinary rules of conſtruction, that a grant of a particular excludes a general power of the ſame nature, ſeems to have eſcaped the ſage, of all other rules of common ſenſe, with Republicanus. By a ſeparate article, ſec. 37, all commiſſions (military excepted) are to be ſigned by the governor and atteſted by the chancellor; this like his ſignature of the laws, is merely a formal and not a diſcretionary act; nothing can juſtify the governor more than the chancellor in withholding a commiſſion, unleſs when claimed by a perſon, who to his knowledge has not been conſtitutionally appointed. But ſurely a mind of ordinary conſtruction would draw an inference from the 41ſt ſect. reſpecting the appointment of regiſter of wills, directly the reverſe of this writer's; by that clauſe the governor's ſole duty is ſimply to commiſſion whomever the legiſlature recommend, he has nothing to do with the *appointment* unleſs in caſe of vacancy during the receſs of the legiſlature; then he is expreſsly authoriſed, *by and with the advice and conſent of the council, to appoint* as well as commiſſion until the meeting of the general aſſembly. Surely Republicanus has cited this clauſe under the immediate preſſure of lunar influence.

In fact this right as it is called of nomination, where diſtinct authorities (call them by what names we pleaſe) are brought to act together, and muſt concur in making appointments, is in reality a nugatory thing, unleſs to fix the reſponſibility where no appointments ſhall be made at all: men ſo circumſtanced muſt freely bring into view and diſcuſs different characters until they can mutually agree in a choice. But where a preſident never perſonally meets a ſenate, *by whoſe advice and conſent he muſt appoint*, nomination becomes ſubſtance inſtead of form, and is invariably eſſential; different from this is the ſituation of a governor who acts as preſident of a council whoſe advice and conſent are neceſſary to enable him to appoint; perſonal conference ſupercedes in a great meaſure the neceſſity of formal nomination; which therefore appears to be a right or a term unknown and unnoticed by our conſtitution and our laws.

Theſe obſervations calculated to ſhew that the power of appointment muſt neceſſarily include the incidental right of nomination under our conſtitution; would of themſelves be concluſive as to this writer's remarks on that part of article 38, where certain powers are enumerated which the governor is to exerciſe alone; and alſo his illuſtrative obſervation that the power of *nomination* not being one of thoſe enumerated, he cannot exerciſe it alone, but it muſt belong equally to the council. Republicanus cannot certainly be *the Friend to Candour*, or having that article under his view, he muſt have proceeded to ſtate, that if *nomination is an executive power at all, it muſt be exerciſed by the governor ſolely*, for this very article expreſsly declares that he the governor may *alone* exerciſe all *other* the executive powers of government, where the *concurrence* of council is not required by the laws: no law requiring the concurrence of council in making merely a nomination does exiſt, or can exiſt—ſuch a law being in its nature a palpable abſurdity.

So much in reply to this conſtitutional medley of Republicanus; and here this addreſs would cloſe but for the baſe ſuggeſtion that the governor has been influenced by unworthy and diſhonourable motives in this difference with the council on a point of conſtruction—a difference which in has been ſhewn actually commenced with their earlieſt official intercourſe. The imputation will not be treated with ſilent contempt. His life we hope is unſtained by duplicity or intrigue, and he has ever avowed a readineſs to ſubmit his moſt confidential diſcloſures to the ſevereſt public ſcrutiny; if what concerns an individual can be thought any way intereſting to a ſtate. He is charged with having acted on this occaſion from a perſonal reſentment againſt Mr. Montgomery, after a vain attempt to corrupt by allurements the inflexible integrity of that gentleman to vote for him as a ſenator of the United States againſt general Smith.—The governor we truſt will never ſuffer any provocation to convert a public queſtion into a private diſpute. It is firmly believed that he never felt a ſentiment towards Mr. M but what was ſincerely friendly, and that he never allowed himſelf to ſpeak of him unleſs he could do ſo with commendation and reſpect, until informed of very intemperate and diſreſpectful language uſed towards himſelf, and we believe that he ſtill feels a confidence that Mr. M. is incapable of having countenanced this infamous aſperſion; as we are authoriſed to ſay that he had both before and during the ſeſſion declared to this gentleman *perſonally, that he had no deſire whatever to be elected, the ſenator; that the ſituation was incompatible with his moſt intereſting object in life—the education of his children:* and during the ſeſſion he had poſitively told him that if *then* elected he certainly could not accept the appointment; in ſaying this he had taken occaſion ſtrongly to expreſs his high ſenſe of the pretenſions of general Smith to any favours his country ſhould beſtow on him: and in return he certainly received from Mr. M. an aſſurance which was conſidered as authoriſed, that if he really deſired the appointment, the preſent ſenator would not allow his name to be uſed againſt him: It is true that after the previous diſqualifying declaration of the governor, ſuch complimentary language could mean but little: it was regarded as one of thoſe decencies of intercourſe between public men; which tending to ſoften the aſperities that may ariſe from political rivalſhip, is an honourable oblation at the ſhrine of private feeling. But it muſt ſatisfactorily prove how utterly groundleſs this calumny has been.

Equally malignant and untrue is the other inſinuation of private motives having influenced the conduct of the governor reſpecting the canal company—that he recommended the propoſals of the company to the legiſlature is as certainly true, as the aſſertion of Republicanus that they were rejected by a majority of the delegates is untrue; they were withdrawn to make way for different ſubſtitutes, againſt the laſt of which the company themſelves entered a proteſt.—The governor never had the ſmalleſt private intereſt in this canal; he is intimate with but few of its proprietors, the bulk of whom he has conſidered as rather unfriendly to him from a difference of political ſentiment; but theſe inferior motives of the man were loſt in the duty of a public officer, who conſiders the internal improvements of our domeſtic intercourſe, as the firſt of national objects: Canada particularly have always engaged his warm but diſintereſted ſupport; the partial hand of nature has overſpread our country with the valuable ſtreams far ſurpaſſing thoſe of any other diſtrict of the globe and appealing by moſt powerful motives of not to free them from their natural obſtructions: among our own waters none ſurpaſſes the Suſquehanna, takes the lead from the number and extent of its navigable branches,

tide water; exclusive of which it is perhaps the only rival, the United States can successfully oppose to the St. Lawrence in all that water communication through the lakes; of which daily discoveries are opening unbounded prospects. Under such impressions and none other, when an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania denying the right of the state of Maryland to grant an half toll on the bed of the river, directed a correspondence on the subject to be opened with him as governor of Maryland, he was unavoidably compelled to maintain the right of the state to the full jurisdiction over the river within her limits; a right which Pennsylvania will hereafter discover to be essential even to *her* best interests; situated as the Susquehanna is in one corner of the state, the representatives of Maryland will sparingly it is presumed employ the public treasure in improving its navigation; it is to be apprehended that this river must itself pay for all the improvements it will ever obtain; this can only be effected by tolls established under the authority of Maryland. It must be obvious then that to abandon the right of the state over the bed of the river, would be to close up for ever one of the fairest sources of public prosperity; but from the unpopularity which had attended the exercise of this right, in both states, the danger seemed evident that the right itself might be involved in the same fate with the exercise; from this motive at the meeting at Susquehanna he recommended to the company to compromise their claim and relinquish the grant—the company having complied, honour as well as duty dictated the decent terms in which he recommended their proposals to the attention of the legislature, at the moment of handing to them the letter of governor M'Kean. Believing as he does that the morality and happiness of the people must for ever depend on the examples of good faith and justice which are set by their rulers, he will never scruple we are assured to recommend, when within the line of his duty, a religious compliance with a public contract, or the substitution of a fair equivalent by voluntary compromise: but we again assert that he is no otherwise interested in or connected with this particular measure, than as a responsible officer and a citizen of the state.

A Civil Officer of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, March 22.

A very important, and no less singular than important, occurrence took place at the Cape of Good Hope, previous to the sailing of the ship Portsmouth, which arrived on the 15th instant, and it is not a little surprising that it should not have transpired sooner to the public. We have it upon the best authority, that although the Dutch governor was by capitulation to have had possession of the Cape on the 1st of January, the British troops had, notwithstanding, possession of the place at the time of the Portsmouth's sailing.

The circumstances were these: The commander of the British forces had proposed that the Dutch governor should take possession of the forts and works on the 20th December. As, however, the first day of the new year was at hand, the latter preferred postponing it to that day, expecting probably, that the festivity of the moment would give an eclat to his new government among the people. In the meantime the British troops, to the number of 1600, had all embarked, except one company left on shore as a rear guard and to take care of the works till the Dutch, who were then landing to the number of 2500, should march into them. As fate would have it, however, on the night of the 31st December, a vessel arrived with dispatches from England, enjoining it upon general Dundas, if he had not surrendered the place to the Dutch, to retain possession of it. A great bustle immediately took place in the fleet, and early on the morning of the 1st January, the day when the Dutch troops were to have entered the works, the British forces were seen debarking with all the expedition in their power, and marching with fixed bayonets back again to the fortifications, of which they took possession, and kept out the Dutch. This manœuvre occasioned, it may be supposed, no small consternation to the Dutch governor, whose imprudent procrastination may be attended with the final loss of the colony to his country.

How far this occurrence may have connexion with the recent declaration of war by Algiers against France, and be the precursor of a renewal of hostilities in Europe, is left to the speculation of our readers.

March 23.

The legislature of Nova-Scotia have enacted, that any person convicted of stealing from any vessel wrecked on the coast of that province, or the Isle Sable, or of obstructing any person of such vessels in attempting to save his life, *shall suffer death.* They have also declared it felony, without benefit of clergy, for any person wilfully to cast away or destroy a vessel.

Annapolis, March 31.

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the rev. Mr. HIGINBOTHOM, Mr. RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thomas, to Miss SALLY CALLAHAN, daughter of JOHN CALLAHAN, Esquire, of this city.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, February 22.

Mr. Marshal, from the committee appointed the 17th inst. on the governor's communication of the 16th, relative to an act of the legislature of Maryland, which contemplates the making a turnpike road from Fort Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the western side of the Laurel-hill, at or near Union-town in this state; also suggesting the extension of the term for receiving subscriptions, by the company incorporated for the purpose of cutting a canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay, made a report, which was read as follows, to wit:

That they have given the subjects committed to them, a due and deliberate consideration, and are of opinion, that it will promote the interest of the state to co-operate with the state of Maryland, in executing the contemplated turnpike road; and also, that it will be proper to extend the time for receiving subscriptions by the canal company above mentioned; they therefore submit the following resolutions, viz.

1. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, authorising the governor to incorporate a company, who, in conjunction with a company already incorporated by the legislature of Maryland, may be authorised to execute the contemplated turnpike road, from Fort Cumberland to the western side of the Laurel-hill, at or near Union-town.

2. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, extending the time for receiving subscriptions, by the company incorporated for the purpose of perfecting a communication by means of a canal between the river Delaware and Chesapeake Bay. And

On motion, the said report was read the second time, and the resolutions severally adopted; and, ordered, that Messrs. Marshal, Porter and Kerr, be a committee for the purpose expressed in the first resolution: and that Messrs. Pearson, Harrison and T. Davis, be a committee for the purpose expressed in the second resolution.

Laws of the Union.

An act making a partial appropriation for the naval service, during the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated towards defraying the expences of the navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid sum shall be paid, first, out of any balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations for the same object; and secondly, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATHANIEL MACON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY, *President of the Senate, pro tempore.*
Approved, January 14, 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON, *President of the United States.*

An act to provide an additional armament for the protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and he hereby is authorised and empowered, to cause to be built, or to be purchased (if the exigencies of the service shall require it) four vessels of war, to carry not exceeding sixteen guns each, to be armed, manned and fitted out for the protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States in the Mediterranean and adjacent seas, and for other purposes, as the public services may require.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of ninety-six thousand dollars be, and hereby is appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, out of any monies in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised and empowered to cause to be built, a number not exceeding fifteen gun boats, to be armed, manned and fitted out, and employed for such purposes as in his opinion the public service may require; and that a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars be, and hereby is appropriated for this purpose out of any monies in the treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
A. BURR, *Vice-president of the United States, and president of the Senate.*
Approved, February 28, 1803.
TH. JEFFERSON, *President of the United States.*

An act for extending the external commerce of the United States.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of extending the external commerce of the United States, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
A. BURR, *Vice-president of the United States, and president of the Senate.*
Approved, February 28, 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON, *President of the United States.*

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The Trifler—No. VI.

Ante judicandum audi utramque partem. Jur.

AS the following letter, which I received, may perhaps give some satisfaction to my female readers, whom I understand are somewhat offended at the contents of some of my numbers, I shall insert it as the sixth number of the Trifler, which, from its probity, I shall omit commenting on.

Mr. Trifler,

It is with astonishment and surprise I have perused some of your numbers, and I think the name you have assumed is better adapted to your subject and style than any other word you could possibly have culled from the English language. When I saw your introduction, I was very much pleased, and flattered myself with the expectation of seeing something in the sequel amusing; but how great was my disappointment! Instead of unassuming composition, I have seen nothing but what I really should imagine the production of a schoolboy. You have been very prudent, in my opinion, in concealing your real name behind the rampart of a fictitious one, as a discloture of yourself to the public would call on you the execration of all your readers. Your intention in writing, no doubt, was good, and your object was to improve yourself in composition, and to afford entertainment to your perusers. For the former I must acknowledge there is great room, but as to the latter, you have failed, and instead of procuring their esteem, you have justly incurred their censure. You have unfortunately pursued the wrong in attacking and endeavouring to point out the weakness and foibles of the female sex, in exposing the absurdity of their fashions, and delineating the vacillancy of their minds; instead of accomplishing your premeditated design, all your scurrility and abuse passes by them unheeded as the wind, and they look on you and your production with pity, mingled with contempt. They look on you as a person far sunk in the quagmire of ignorance, trifling indeed, and unworthy the appellation of an author. Instead of attempting to debase and vilify the feminine part of the creation, that part of it which ought rather to be looked upon as celestial than terrestial beings, you should have passed upon them all the encomiums your fertile imagination could have suggested, without the fear too of their being undeservedly lavished. But, instead of this, you have done the reverse. You have lost sight of the road of politeness, and descended into the valley of disgrace. You have not been satisfied with making remarks on their external ornaments, but you have even been so indecent as to say "they call in the assistance of a pair of flannel drawers." Is this a fit subject to be descanted on and held up to public view? I apprehend not—and I think the person who does it ought to be branded with infamy. You act like the base assassin, who stabs in the dark, while you are afraid of the thunderbolt of female displeasure. You lurk behind the curtain under a feigned signature, and from thence assail, unseen, the innocent and defenceless. From thence you pour forth billingsgate abuse on that part of society of whom a man of honour and true courage would disdain speaking disrespectfully. In short, such has been your conduct, and such your production, that I deem it almost a degradation to condescend so low as to correspond with you. But to work a reformation, and make you more cautious how you write in future concerning the characters of women, are the motives which actuated me in this letter. It is true you have touched upon the spensers, and endeavoured to depict the ridiculousness of foppery, but this is no reason you should handle in so uncouth a manner the wigs, trails, &c. for in attacking the former, you have attacked those who are placed in a better situation of defence, (if a defence should be deemed necessary); you have attacked those who disregard the assertions of a petty Trifler, and who look upon you with disdain, and unworthy of resentment. Your numbers are better calculated to afford merriment to the giddy multitude than to excite the anger of men of sense, or women conscious of their rectitude and innocence, as unblemished and immaculate as the new fallen snow. They have too just a sense of their importance to be disturbed by the flimsy scribbling of a paltry Trifler, whose treacherous attempts prove fruitless, and whose despicable ridicule falls prostrate and inefficacious at the shrine of beauty, modesty and virtue conjoined. But, before I conclude, let me call your attention to a passage in one of your numbers, which must, I think, if you possess one spark of shame, excite a blush in your cheek; it is a passage which affords a great deal of matter for serious reflection to the person who wrote it, and all who are interested in the feminine characters of the world. In speaking of those whom we should never approach but with the utmost reverence and awe, I mean the women, you describe them in the most opprobious language, as being "vain, conceited and affected," language which would make a man of feeling shudder at the pronunciation of, and which indicates the vile depravity of your pusillanimous soul. I believe not this to be the real sentiments of your heart, but I rather attribute it to you as an unguarded expression, an expression which you yourself, upon serious reflection, are sorry for giving birth to. Author, whoe'er thou art, banish from thy bosom such opinions of the female sex, who, though descended from that Eve that damned mankind, are nevertheless the greatest blessing which man, frail man, enjoys in this world of affliction.

A FRIEND TO THE FAIR SEX.

*** ALMANACKS for the present Year for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

Will be SOLD, for CASH, on Saturday the 23d of April next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. John Dorsey's on Elk-Ridge,

A NEGRO MAN, about 28 years of age, being the property of EDWARD GWINN, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county.

A. GWINN, Administratrix.

March 28, 1803.

Flowers to be Sold.

The subscriber intending to leave the country, will OFFER for SALE,

A GREAT quantity of FLOWERS, collected with great care, knowledge, and choice, viz. about two thousand of the best HYACINTHS, imported from Harlem, consisting of 300 different sorts, in colour and size, all of the most valuable that can be procured.

Also, 2 or 3000 TULIPS, of the first quality, consisting of 230 different sorts, imported from Harlem, and other parts of Flanders, where those flowers are found in the greatest perfection.

The hyacinths will be in full bloom about the 12th of April, and will be sold on that day, at 10 o'clock in the morning, if fair weather, if not, on the first fair day, in parcels, to the highest bidder, at my plantation, near Bladensburg.

I will also sell, at the same time, my gardener, a negro man, 35 years of age, with his wife and four children, he has been a waiter, is a very good gardener and shoemaker; the woman is about 30 years of age, a good cook, washer, and sews tolerably well.

H. STIER.

March 25, 1803.

Jesse Hollingsworth and Son,

County wharf, Baltimore,

HAVE FOR SALE,

FRESH clover seed, plaister of Paris, ground and unground, bar iron, castings, steel, tar, sugar, and Cologne mill stones.

NOTICE,

TO all officers and soldiers, or the representatives of such officers and soldiers, as served in the regiment called the Virginia Blues, commanded by the late general, then col. George Washington, or the regiment called the Royal Americans, commanded by col. Henry Bouquet, and who have claims for military lands from the year 1754 to 1762, that the subscriber is engaged in establishing such claims, and requests them to lodge the proofs of their claims with NICHOLAS BREWER, junior, notary public, of Annapolis, who will prepare the necessary papers for the subscriber, by which means a valuable property may be obtained for them.

JAMES IRWIN, Cumberland county, commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In CHANCERY, March 28, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of AQUILA HYATT, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Aquila Hyatt hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Aquila Hyatt, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the twenty-third day of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, on the second day of May next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Aquila Hyatt's then and there taking the oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Pursuant to an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on a credit of six months for all sums above ten pounds, at the late dwelling of SARAH WEEDON, deceased, on the north side of Severn river, on Monday the 4th day of April next,

ALL the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of negroes, who are to be sold for a term of years only, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household furniture, utensils of husbandry, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning, and bonds, with approved security, will be required from purchasers.

HORATIO RIDOUT, Administrator.

March 15, 1803. 3X

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 4th of April, at the subscribers house, near Herring creek church,

THE personal property of JOSEPH DEALE, deceased, consisting of one negro woman and a lad, for the purpose of paying the debts due from the deceased. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, and the terms ready cash.

SAMUEL DEALE, Administrator.

March 15, 1803. 3X

The high bred Horse SPOT,

WILL cover mares this season at six dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. SPOT was got by Mr. Cragg's Highflyer, his dam by Mr. Carroll's Marius, his grandam by Mr. Sprigg's Careless, his great-grandam by Mr. Tilghman's Silverheels, out of a Pacolet mare. Spot is a beautiful deep sorrel, near sixteen hands high, of great strength and activity, seven years old, is a sure foal-getter; some of his colts may be seen at Poplar-Island, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as likely as any in the state. He will stand from Saturday evening until Tuesday evening at John Hicks's stable, in Annapolis, remove from thence to Mr. Samuel Maccubbin's mill, and remain there until Thursday evening; he will stand on Friday and Saturday at Mr. Warfield's tavern, at the sign of the Black Horse, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Pasturage may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two shillings and six-pence per week, for mares sent from a distance. Particular attention and the greatest care will be given to the mares, but accidents or escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JOHN HICKS, Groom.

N. B. The above named sum is the price, if cash is sent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on passing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of cash.

WILLIAM COE.

Annapolis, March 25, 1803.

YOUNG DIOMED,

WILL stand at the subscriber's farm, on Rhode river, about seven miles from Annapolis, this season, to cover mares, at 15 dollars each, and one dollar to the groom, that sum, or a note of twenty dollars, payable the first of January, 1804, must be sent with each mare, or they will not be received; said notes may be discharged by the payment of 15 dollars on or before the first day of December next. The season will commence the first of April and end the first of August.

YOUNG DIOMED is a beautiful dapple grey horse, six years old this spring, full fifteen hands and a half high, his blood and strain equal to any horse on the continent; the compactness of his form, and elegance of his figure, is greatly admired by the best of judges, he is full of bone, and proportionable shape, symmetry, and fine action; he came out of Mr. Ogle's imported mare Charlotte, and was got by col. Taylor's noted horse Grey Diomed, as will appear by the following certificates.

I do certify the bay mare called Charlotte, sold to Mr. Harford, was got by Snap, a son of old Snap, her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, her grandam by Regulus, her great-grandam by old Cade, her great-great-grandam by old Partner, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOS. HARDY.

October 1, 1779.

A true copy from the original pedigree in my possession.

BENJ. OGLE, jun.

The grey horse now in the possession of col. Sellman was bred by me, he was got by Mr. Taylor's horse Grey Diomed, out of the above mare.

BENJ. OGLE, jun.

March 20, 1802.

Good pastures will be provided for mares at one third of a dollar per week, but accidents and escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JONATHAN SELLMAN.

March 22, 1803. 2

FOR SALE,

ABOUT six hundred acres of valuable LAND, being part of Anne-Arundel Manor, whereon RICHARD GREEN formerly lived; there are on it a comfortable dwelling-house, negro quarters, and other houses. For terms apply to Richard Ridgely, Esq; at Annapolis, or the subscriber, at Herring Bay. Forty barrels of corn may be had with the plantation.

THOMAS TILLARD.

Anne-Arundel county, March 15, 1803. 3

GEORGE CLINGMAN,

FROM BALTIMORE,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally, that he has moved to this city, and occupies the brick store fronting the Dock, between Mr. Evans's and Mr. Pinkney's, where he has now on hand a great variety of the most elegant and fashionable HATS, which he will sell considerably cheaper than any hitherto offered in this place, and will warrant them to be of superior quality.

N. B. The highest price, in CASH, will be given for all kinds of furrs.

Annapolis, March 15, 1803. 3X

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO MAN, who is acquainted with the driving of oxen; he is wanted to drive an ox cart in the neighbourhood of Baltimore. A young man would be preferred, and more especially if unmarried. It is indispensably necessary that he be sober and honest. For such a one cash will be given by the subscriber.

THOMAS SIMPSON.

Annapolis, March 1, 1803. 3X

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of AQUILA PIKE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 10th day of March, 1803.

THOMAS BICKNELL, Executor. 3

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOSEPH DEALE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifteenth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 15th day of March, 1803.

SAMUEL DEALE, Administrator. 3

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES CADLE, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 10th day of March, 1803.

WILLIAM WALKER, Administrator. 3

ROMULUS,

A BEAUTIFUL iron grey, full fifteen hands and one inch high, rising six years old, will stand this season, to cover mares, at the farm of the subscriber, on the south side of Severn river, about five miles from the city of Annapolis, at the moderate price of four dollars and one quarter the season, to be paid on or before the first day of December next. Romulus was got by High Flyer, his dam by Roebuck. The season to commence the first of April next, and continue until the 15th of July following. Casualties and escapes at the risk of the owners of the mares.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS. 3

Annapolis, March 17, 1803.

Mules for Sale.

The subscriber will OFFER for SALE, at Prince-George's county court, to be holden at Upper-Marlborough on the first Monday in April next,

A NUMBER of VALUABLE MULES. Persons inclinable to purchase will do well to attend at the time and place above mentioned, as a better opportunity of supplying themselves with this useful animal may probably not shortly happen.

WILLIAM MACKEY. 6

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

C. MILLS.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802. 24

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at April term next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in said county, called JOHN and MARY'S CHANCE, being a resurvey on two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called DAN, and the other called JERICHO, in pursuance of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county, January 1, 1803. 6

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CATHARINE STEVENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the third day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of March, 1803.

JAMES CLEARY, Administrator. 4

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Saint-Mary's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of her brother, the late Mr. JOHN BOND, of John, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, or to Mr. Elisha Johnson, who is hereby authorised to settle all accounts, at or before the first of December next, they may be otherwise excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of February, 1803.

ELIZABETH BOND. 4

Anne-Arundel county, to wit:

WHEREAS Henry Howard, collector of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, hath this day returned to the Commissioners of the Tax for said county, the following list of lands, in said county, in which there is no personal property to pay the said taxes, to wit:

Persons names.	Names of land & lots.	Amt. Tax.
John Bullen	Lot in Annapolis	14 9
Geo. & Edward Calvert	Lots in ditto	1 18 3
Walter Dulany & Dan. Wolfenholme's heirs	Lot in ditto	5
Joshua & Rich. Frazier	Lots in ditto	4 12 10
Eliz. Galloway	Lot in ditto	16
George Johnson	Lot in ditto	1 10
John Kerr	Lot in ditto	1 2 3
Philip Lee's heirs	Lot in ditto	5
Rich. Lee's heirs	Lot in ditto	1 3 4
Wm. M'Cubbin of Moses	Lot in ditto	17 9
Anne M'Cubbin	Lot in ditto	1 [illegible] 4
Susanna M'Cubbin	Lot in ditto	1 18 11
Eliza. Middleton	Lot in ditto	12 11
Benj. Oden for Mrs. West	Lot in ditto	3 6 5
William Paca	Lot in ditto	5
Fran. F. Perrier	Lot in ditto	1 13 9
Edw. Pryse for Edw. Roberts	Lot in ditto	13 2
Margaret Pryse	Lot in ditto	16
Jn. Rogers heirs	Lot in ditto	2 3 2
Mrs. Tootell	Lot in ditto	1 15 8
Wm. Whetcroft	Lots in ditto	10 11 91
Anne Wiseham	Lot in ditto	12 7
Joshua Yates heirs	Lot in ditto	17 10
Lewis Pascault	Lot in ditto	1 7 1
John Gillis	Farmer's Field	4 7 5
Toby Hawkins	Part Acton	13
Gilbert Murdoch	Part Proctor's Forrest 76, Murdoch's Discovery 18, part Proctor's Goodwill and Harnes's 44	1 5 5
Johnson M. O'Reilly	Young's Inn	8 10 5
Mordecai Hall	Hopkins Choice, Isaac's Enlargement, and Widow's Enlargement	3 4 4
Francis Essex	Shekell's Chance	15 4
Martin Norris	Part Hawkins Addition, and part Saint Thomas's Neck	13 9
William Norris	Part ditto ditto	8 9
Philip Thomas	Dort 300, Galloway's Purchase 12, Gift 118	6 10
Richard Wells	Anna's Desire 193, Nicholson's Choice 77	3 9 8
Philip Spencer	Shipley's Purchase	1 2 5
Wm. Biggs heirs	Lots in London-town	5
John Clarvo	Lots in ditto	7 5
Anne Caton	Lots in ditto	5
Richard Beard's admr.	Chaney's Resolution	1 4 6
John Beard	Beard's Point lands 176, Iiams Purchase, and Burgess Choice 111	3 1 6
Matthew Beard	Beard's Habitation	1 16 8
Daniel Clarke	Part Rowdown Security	11 4
Elizabeth Day	Chaney's Purchase	7 5
Susanna French	Chaney's Rest 40, Widow's Increase 50	13 9
Thomas King	Hickory Hills and Franklin's Enlargement 120, part Burgess's Choice, Middle Plantation, Covel's Folly, and Mount Misery	5 3 3
John Nicholson, sen.	Indian Range and Hickory Hills	19 2
Eleanor Read	Part Clarke's Inheritance	4 7
John Stockett	Name unknown	16 8
Richard Wootton	Crabb's Purchase 100, Widow's Purchase 200, name unknown 800	6 8 8
Annie Anderson	Part Providence	17 2
Priscilla Fowler	Part Fowler's Range	9 11
Stephen Steuart	Part Duvall's Range	1 4 6
Richard Tucker	Part Snowden's Reputation Supported	14 9
Jn. Barlow, sen. heirs	Part Half Pone	10
John Brown of Adam heirs	Part Invasion, part Conclusion, and What's Left	1 18 8
Abel Brown, sen. heirs	Part Good Neighbourhood	1 [illegible] 3
Valen. Brown	Part Hebron and part Batchelor's Choice	14 3
John Brown, shoe-maker	Victory 38, Eagle's Tower 8	5 9
Vachel Barnes	Part Invasion and Any Thing	1 8 6
Michael Cramlit	Part Howard's Resolution	4 8
Jas. Dick's heirs	Pt. Batchelor's Choice	12 3
Catha. Godman	John's Lookout	11 1
Samuel Sterrett	Land formerly assessed to John Sterrett	4 5 9
Charles Carroll, bar. heirs	Land at Elk-Ridge Landing	19 8
Dennis Griffith & others heirs of Joshua Griffith	Ditto ditto	1 6 1
Charles Ridgely's heirs	Ditto ditto	1 3
Dennis Shipley	Ditto ditto	5
Wm. Urquhart	Ditto ditto	17 3
Baltimore Company	Timber Ridge 3900, part Polecat Forrest 500	26 19
Robert Cornthwait's heirs	Stoney Hill	1 2
Jacob Forrest	Part Weedy Glade	2 6
Ely Griffith	Part First Choice 5, Addition to do. 10¼	11
John Pierpoint	Part Chew's Vineyard	9 2
William Smith, Baltimore	Part Weedy Glade	1 3 3
Richard Shipley, of John	Part Stamp Act Repealed	12 3
George Gardner, sen.	Gardner's Purchase	12 1
Samuel Lane's heirs	Grammar's Chance, Purnell's Angle, & Harrison's Enlargement	3 1 5
Leonard Lambeth	Part Grammar's Parrott	3 1
Anne Owens	Owens Fancy	1 3 6
Prif. Simmons	Land name unknown	1 7 2
Nathan Smith	Grammar's Parrott	1 15 1
Rich. Shekell	A. A. Manor	8 10
Anne Vernon	Hill's Purchase	1 3 11
Stephen West	Hopkins Fancy 204, lot at Pig Point 1	1 5 3
Francis Worthy	Addition to Saint Jeroms	9
Zebidee Wood's heirs	Part Grammar's Chance	2 3 9
Isaac Pollock	Blooming Plains	4 10 9
Elizabeth Dickerson	Part Second Addition to Snowden's Manor 90, part Warfield's Range 67	19 3
Elisha Kennedy	Part Bite the Biter	4 8
John Mobberly	Part Neal's Delight	4 8
Basil Mulliken	Part Snowden's Manor	6 2
James Tolson	Part Bite the Biter, and Hammond and Gift	18 11
John Warfield	Part Timber Bottom	6 11
John Brown	Part Weston 63, part Providence 74½, Clink, alias Chink, 100, Brown's Increase 100	2 11 6
Wm. Burton	Part Salmon's Hills	6 2
Sam. Chace, Esq;	Howard's Fancy	9 7
Thos. C. Deye	Turkey Quarter	7 19 3
John Elliott	Spanish Oak Grove	6 1½
William Hann's heirs	Woodstock Enlarged	12 3
Mark Johnson's heirs	Weston, Greenwell, and Meek's Rest	5 7
Thomas Iiams	Part Cordwell	6 1½
William King	Part Abbington 327, Henford 253, Addition to Henford 15	4 7 3
John Marriott, sen.	Part Brookby's Point 146, part Locust Plains 25	1 1 1
Joshua Meek	Ross	5 7
William Paca	Anglin's Discovery 250, Richardson's Joy 50	2 15 2
Nicholas Ridgely	Preston's Fancy 57, Barber's Addition 74, part Ridgely's Chance 360¾	2 5 7
Margaret Sappington	Part Grindstone	19 8
Tho. Wootton	Part Covel's Cove	1 3 1
Tho. Worthington, of John	Part Worthington's Beginning	4 18
Vachel White	Part Providence	13 4½
Jonah White	Part Grindstone	1 3
William Rogers heirs	Pt. Holland's Choice	14 9
Hockley Company	Name unknown 80, part Yates Inheritance 100, part Howard's Range	15 4
Elizabeth Dorsey, of Nichs	Todd's Risk 300, pt. Andover 100	3 15 3
Jacob Dyer	Addition to Poplar Spring Garden	19 3
Catharine Hall	Part Benjamin's Hope	6 1½
Thomas Harrison's heirs	Andover 1510, part Walker's Inheritance 293¾	8 2 8
	Jacob Joice	5 9
	Thomas Joice	
	Wm. Thornton	
	Sarah Godman	
	Eliz. Godman	
	Jona. Rawlings	
	Thomas Todd	
	George Wells	
	Benj. Butcher	
	James Cookley	
	George Collins	
	Mary Gambrill	
	Nathan Hall	
	Capt. Maybury	
	Tho. Mortimer	
	Martha Smith	
	Mary Towell	
	Beal Israel	
	Wm. Plummer	
	William Smith	
	Wm. Whittington, of Francis	
	John Burgess	
	Thos. Grandell	
	Thomas Cooke	
	Rachel Carr	
	William Gover	
	John Hesselius	
	Pt. Jacob's Improved Purchase	1 14 6
	Part William's Fancy	2 2½
	Pt. Linche's Purchase	17 3
	Pt. Greenbury's Forrest	13 6
	Part ditto	3 6
	Land name unknown	1 11
	Philk's Rest	8 12
	Gibbs Folly, Pound and Bear Neck	1 8 7
	Part Pascal's Plains	6 14
	Hay Neck	6 14
	Little Timber Neck	7 9
	Part Woodstock and pt. Gambrill's Purchase	19 9
	Part Milford	3 6
	Part Green Spring	3 1
	Timber Neck	1 2 5
	Part Mountain Wales	6 14
	Part Gofnell's Adventure	7 11
	Part Worthington's Range	2 9
	Part Brown's Enlargement 141, from Joseph Owens 14	17 5
	Miles Chance	9 2½
	Knighton's Purchase	1 5 4
	Richards Lot 95, pt. Brick Mill 20	1 1 3
	Part Grammar's Parrott	14 9
	Birkhead's Lot	1 16 9
	Birkhead's Adventure	6 9
	Batchelor's Choice 400, Gullock's Folly 12¼	3 15 9
	Part Homewood's Lot 723, Henrietta and Maria 8, Leonard's Neck 116	30 16 3

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the county charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that said lands, or such part thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax, and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this state.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Clk. Com. Tax, Anne-Arundel county.

March 11, 1803. 2

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 31st day of March, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of NICHOLAS JOICE, deceased, on the north side of Severn river,

ALL the personal property of the deceased, consisting of horses, hogs, horned cattle, bacon, corn, fodder, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Six months credit will be given for all sums above sixteen dollars, with bond or note, and interest, with approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JOHN LUSBY, Administrator.

N. B. All persons having claims against said estate will bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of June next ensuing, and those indebted will make immediate payment.

March 10, 1803. 2

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Maryland Gazette, Advertisements, &c. are once more earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances. It is sincerely hoped that proper attention will be paid to the above request, or compulsory measures, though extremely disagreeable, must be resorted to.

FREDERICK GREEN.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN GORDON, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOSEPH SANDS, Executor.

March 15, 1803. 3X

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the court of Prince-George's county, at the next April term, for a commission to mark and bound two tracts of land, one called WARBURTON MANOR, and the other FRANKLAND, lying in said county, according to the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS A. DIGGES.

Warburton, February 15, 1803. 5X

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